

From the Forum for May.
 WHEN THE FARMER WILL BE PROSPEROUS.

BY C. WOOD DAVIS.

A RECENT Forum article it was shown that the absence of prosperity among farmers is largely due to excessive production of nearly all farm products. Such being the cause of the difficulties that beset the farmer, it is desirable to ascertain whether the conditions essential to prosperity can be remedied, either by government intervention or by the operation of natural laws.

Doubtless a measure of relief would be had were a step put to the dealing in options for farm products, were the rates for transportation always just and reasonable, and were all combinations deprived of any control over the prices of cattle and other farm products; but, it being doubtful if any amelioration can be hoped for in these directions, the needed relief must be found in the operation of such natural agencies as will bring about a readjustment between population and production.

That time will readjust the disturbed relations between production and consumption, is as certain as that population will continue to increase, and that such equilibrium may be confidently relied upon, it will be necessary to proceed upon the hypothesis that the farmer can hope for prosperity only when domestic consumption shall absorb nearly all his products, but in order to show how and when this will be brought about, it must first be known how much present production is in excess of home requirements.

Assuming the population to be now 65,000,000, with an area in cereals producing average crops and current consumption 15 per cent greater, per capita, than in the five years ending in 1874, present supplies are in excess of the population as follows: Corn for 2,500,000 people, wheat for 1,000,000, cattle for 6,000,000 and swine for 11,000,000. Should population continue to increase as heretofore, and production not increase more than seems probable, home requirements will absorb all food products before the end of this century. That there will be some increase in food products is probable; but we can estimate the extent of such increase from data showing the area available for production, and a knowledge of the rate of increase and distribution of the area heretofore employed will aid in forecasting the future course and extent of production.

During the last five years population has increased 13.7 per cent, the area in corn 13.2 per cent, in wheat 29 per cent, and in oats 14, with a decrease of 3.4 per cent in the wheat area. Seventy-fifths of such increase in the corn area occurred in the first two years, indicating that the expansion in corn growing is nearing its end. That such is the case will be seen when an inquiry is made into the present sources of supply, and we compare the rate of increase and distribution of area with those obtaining in preceding periods as set forth in the following table:

TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE OF CORN AND ITS GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION IN THE YEARS 1874, 1879, 1884 AND 1889.

GROUPS OF STATES.	1874.	1879.	1884.	1889.
North Atlantic	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
South Atlantic	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
North Central	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
South Central	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mountain	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pacific	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Foreign	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Totals	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Percentage of Increase				

The preceding exhibit shows that corn growing is apparently approaching its limit, and that contraction in area is not improbable, the increase in acreage having caused in the east region, extending from Maine to Maryland, and in the lake group, which includes such states as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

In the states of the Missouri valley— Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas—the area in corn nearly doubled in the five years ending in 1879, and the reduction in the rate of increase shows that the quantity of new land being devoted to this crop is less than formerly. This is the scene of the excessive expansion in corn growing which flooded the markets, depressing prices to the present unprecedented level; yet in this district the corn acreage has nearly reached its limit, settlement having passed its prime, and partially overrun the arid plains where corn culture is impracticable, except upon such limited areas as can be irrigated. The process of converting corn fields into dairy farms, orchards, and meadows is here in active operation, and we may conclude that the corn fields of this district will not in this century, if ever, exceed 30,000,000 acres.

South of the Potomac and Ohio, corn growing made great strides from 1874 to 1879, but advanced much less rapidly from 1879 to 1889. Since 1880 there has been but small increase. In Arkansas and Texas the increase has been better sustained than elsewhere, and shows less signs of an early halt, although there is an encouraging slackening in the rate. A moderate increase may be looked for in these states.

The acreage employed in corn growing in the vast regions extending from the 102d meridian to the Pacific does not equal that of the corn fields of two counties in Kansas; and this entire area, being but poorly adapted to the production of this staple, will ever remain an unimportant factor in determining the extent of the supply.

From this survey of the sources of supply it appears that any material increase of the corn acreage must be looked for in the states of the Missouri valley, in Arkansas and Texas, and in that portion of the Indian Territory lying east of the 98th meridian, the latter being the only body of land adapted to this product yet to be occupied. Of those lands by far the best are likely to remain in the possession of the Indians, and those familiar with Indian farming will look for but little addition to

the supply from lands so occupied. Nor are the blacks now migrating to the Indian Territory likely to increase the surplus, as much of their labor will doubtless be employed in cotton growing, to which soil and climate are adapted. It is safe to say that the Indian Territory will not for years produce any considerable surplus, but will, by the end of the century, have two or three million acres employed in growing corn, which will no more than compensate for losses in area east of the Mississippi.

The tendency of the present very low prices will be to contract the area in corn wherever the land can be otherwise employed—at the south, for instance, in the production of cotton—and some expansion of the wheat fields may result from a decrease in the corn area in northern localities.

This review of the area of corn production leads to the conclusion that the acreage devoted to this staple will not exceed 83,000,000 until such time as far higher prices shall render profitable the cultivation of soils at very low fertility; and it is not likely to exceed 80,000,000 acres within five years. Careful computation of the extent of the exportation of animals and animal products, now and fifteen years since, shows the increase in such exports to be equal to an addition of one bushel of corn per capita; and what with the increased exportation of corn in this form, and its larger employment in the manufacture of various forms of glucose and as a substitute for Canadian and home-grown barley, a moderate estimate would put the per capita requirements at least 15 per cent above the amount consumed prior to 1875.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE OF WHEAT AND ITS GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION IN THE YEARS 1874, 1879, 1884 AND 1889.

GROUPS OF STATES.	1874.	1879.	1884.	1889.
North Atlantic	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
South Atlantic	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
North Central	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
South Central	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mountain	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pacific	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Foreign	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Totals	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Percentage of Increase				

The table covers the period of greatest expansion in wheat culture, and shows the distribution of acreage now, at the commencement of that period, and at its climax in 1884, when acreage and aggregate product were at the highest point ever reached, with population about 9,500,000 less than now. Although the table tells the story of the phenomenal movement in wheat growing, and shows that it has reached and passed its limit, an analysis of gains and losses will enable us to estimate the future course and extent of production.

In the North Atlantic group the increase in acreage was constant until 1880, thereafter giving place to a material diminution. The additions to the acreage in the lake states were very great up to 1880, when a rapid decrease began, the loss now amounting to 2,500,000 acres. In the states of the Missouri valley, exclusive of the Dakotas, the enlargement of the area was very great up to 1881, when a sharp corner was turned, the wheat fields of this district having since shrank 3,083,399 acres. The southern states, including Arkansas and Texas, show a moderate increase from 1875 to 1884, but a loss of 5,880,068 acres in the last five years, now employed in cotton fields.

There occurred a rapid increase in the wheat area of the three Pacific states prior to 1884, since which time the increase has been less than one per cent; and an immense forest growth, covering the best soils of Oregon and Washington, will preclude any rapid increase in those states. During the ninth decade the Dakotas witnessed the most rapid conversion of wild lands into wheat fields that the world has ever known; and these fields now furnish a large part of the exportable surplus, and tend to keep prices near the starvation point. The Dakotas and the mountain and Pacific regions include the only areas where the wheat acreage does not show a diminution; and in these districts the gain is not likely to equal the losses elsewhere, as the wheat fields have already invaded the arid regions where the crop fails in the rule. Indeed, competent authorities declare that profitable wheat raising is impossible without irrigation in the Dakotas, or in the British possessions beyond the 100th meridian and the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains.

Notwithstanding the great additions to the area in the Dakotas, the wheat fields of 1889 covered 1,332,000 acres less than did those of 1884, and were but 137,142 acres greater than those of nine years before. As there are no more Dakotas to be exploited, wheat-growing has evidently reached and passed its limit, and exportation will grow less and less until domestic requirements shall absorb our entire product of this cereal. That such will soon be the case follows from the complete occupation of the winter-wheat area, where other crops are constantly encroaching upon wheat fields, as in the spring-wheat regions east of the Dakotas; and even there the fields longest cropped show clear signs of exhaustion, and must soon be recuperated by a system of rotation that will prevent any material addition to the wheat supply.

Much can be found in the table to indicate that the increase has become very slow, if it has not virtually ceased, especially in the Atlantic, lake and southern groups, and this becomes the more apparent when it is known that of the increase shown in these three districts, amounting to 641,671 animals, no less than 542,250 were kept for dairy purposes. In Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska the increase in all grades of cattle, from 1885 to 1889, was 546,433, of which 421,305 were milk cows; and the net increase since 1880, is but 119,736. Practically the only increase, since 1885, in cattle than sales are kept for dairy purposes, has been in the milch cow; there the increase has been great, and statistics fail to show that it has ceased.

Throughout the greater part of the range country, the valleys are being occupied by farmers, thus forcing the cattle men and their herds away from the water

not such a big job as might be thought. It took (but) \$1,500,000 to work the deal, which was for cash.

There is, unquestionably, a fine wheat region north of the state of Washington, but many years must be occupied in removing great forest growths before much wheat can be produced. When our population is such as to require more wheat, limited additions to the area can be made by subjecting to cultivation so much of plain and mountain as is susceptible of irrigation; but increase from such irrigated lands will be slow, even if the national government unwisely commits itself to costly irrigation schemes.

We need not wait, however, till complete equilibrium of production and domestic consumption for a return of fair prices, as Great Britain alone requires 150,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, to supplement a home product steadily diminishing while the requirements as steadily augment. But a few years since it was widely predicted that the unlimited capacity of India to produce cheap wheat would deprive us of a market for our surplus; but these predictions have failed as completely as the assurances that India would furnish the world with all the cotton required. Neither the area nor the product, nor the average annual shipment of Indian wheat, has increased during the last six years—an increase entirely consonant with the character of a people whose modes of husbandry and whose intelligence bear the impress of many centuries of mental torpor. In Australia there has been no increase of the exportable surplus of wheat since 1883; and it will be many years before the Argentine Republic can send abroad a large volume of this cereal, the estimates of the 1890 surplus (for export) in that country ranging from 3,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels, and the entire product in 1889 being but 11,350,000 bushels.

With constantly augmenting population, Great Britain and western Europe will soon require much more wheat than the exporting countries will furnish while prices remain near their present level. Meantime, our requirements increasing annually at the rate of 10,000,000 bushels, and our demand being made against a constantly diminishing supply, prices will tend to rise rapidly at home and abroad. That our supplies of wheat will steadily diminish, is clearly indicated by the constant decrease of acreage in all districts other than those of the Dakotas, mountain areas and Pacific states, such diminution during the last five years being at the rate of 13.1 per cent, and amounting to 4,314,331 acres, which is 1,352,626 acres more than the increase in the same period, in the Dakotas, and in the mountains and Pacific regions. The question arises: Will contraction of the wheat area in the other districts continue at this rate, and how much of the loss thus sustained will be offset by the increase in the Dakotas and in the mountain and Pacific districts? Much light is thrown on this subject by the following table, showing the area in all staple crops, and, separately, the acreage in corn, wheat, oats, and hay in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin in the years 1880, 1884, and 1887:

YEAR.	Area of Corn.	Area of Wheat.	Area of Oats.	Area of Hay.
1880.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1884.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1887.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Increase.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Decrease.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Per cent.....	100	100	100	100

This exhibit shows that in seven years 2,550,000 acres of the corn fields and 2,240,000 acres of the wheat fields of the states named were converted into meadows, as were 322,065 acres of the new land brought into cultivation, the remainder of the new land, amounting to 4,065,262 acres, being employed in the production of rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and tobacco. Like conversions of old fields and employment of new ones are continuously occurring in all districts, outside of the Dakotas and the mountain and Pacific areas, and must greatly reduce the production of wheat; and such action is likely to be greatly intensified, as the quantity of new land being brought under cultivation is rapidly diminishing, as will be shown further on.

The following table shows the number and geographical distribution of cattle in the years 1880, 1885 and 1889:

Groups of States.

	1880.	1885.	1889.
North Atlantic	5,500,000	6,250,000	6,250,000
South Atlantic	6,000,000	6,250,000	6,250,000
North Central	5,000,000	6,250,000	6,250,000
South Central	5,000,000	6,250,000	6,250,000
Mountain and T.	1,200,000	6,250,000	6,250,000
Pacific coast.....	1,200,000	6,250,000	6,250,000
Totals.....	30,000,000	43,750,000	43,750,000
Per cent of Increase.....		45.8	16.4

*Includes cattle in the Indian Territory not reported by the Department of Agriculture. This table shows that the supply of cattle increased 30.1 per cent from 1880 to 1885, and 16.4 from January, 1885, to January, 1889; when 12.5 per cent of the whole number was to be found in the seaboard states north of the Potomac; 17.5 in the lake group; 20.6 in the Missouri valley; 14.4 south of the Potomac and Ohio; 18.4 in the southwest; while the mountain areas contributed 12.5 per cent, and the Pacific coast states brought up the rear with 4.1 per cent.

That cattle are too cheap and the numbers greatly in excess of requirements, is incontrovertible, and it is equally true that the increase has, of late years, been almost wholly in the Missouri valley and the range regions, where cattle subsist winter and summer, upon the untaxed grass of the public domain. It is the cattle from these free pastures and the new farms of the Missouri valley that have so overstocked the market and depressed prices.

Much can be found in the table to indicate that the increase has become very slow, if it has not virtually ceased, especially in the Atlantic, lake and southern groups, and this becomes the more apparent when it is known that of the increase shown in these three districts, amounting to 641,671 animals, no less than 542,250 were kept for dairy purposes. In Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska the increase in all grades of cattle, from 1885 to 1889, was 546,433, of which 421,305 were milk cows; and the net increase since 1880, is but 119,736. Practically the only increase, since 1885, in cattle than sales are kept for dairy purposes, has been in the milch cow; there the increase has been great, and statistics fail to show that it has ceased.

Throughout the greater part of the range country, the valleys are being occupied by farmers, thus forcing the cattle men and their herds away from the water

and compelling removal to other pastures. This crowding-out process has been going on for years, and has greatly restricted the available pasturage. Moreover, many ranges have been so overstocked as to destroy the grass, which has been replaced by a worthless growth of weeds.

The severe storms of the winter of 1888-87 were disastrous to the herds on the northern ranges, destroying great numbers of cows and younger animals; and such losses will now be felt in a diminishing supply of steers from those districts. Financial distress among owners of range cattle has been extreme, forcing the marketing of every possible animal, old or young, male or female; and this has greatly reduced the rate of increase in such herds. Indeed, many entire herds have been shipped to market as fast as transportation could be had. This is especially true of the cattle held in the Indian territory. Such excessive marketing has made the supply appear even more abundant than it is.

During the last four years, cattle increased 16.4 per cent, an average of 4.1 per cent per annum; but most of this increase was in the first two years of the four, the rate of increase in the last two years being but 2.4 per cent per annum. Here we see for the first time in many years, a lower rate of increase than is shown by population. Of the late increase of cattle, an unusual proportion are milch cows.

Swine being, in large measure, the product of the corn field, and capable of being increased at will, do not call for separate treatment; nor does the oat crop, which is raised almost wholly as animal food, and can very largely be replaced by corn.

Possessing, as we do, a virtual monopoly of the world's supply of cotton, the demand, at fair prices, has been sufficient to absorb the entire product; and the demand being likely to increase more rapidly than the supply, in consequence of the near exhaustion of the arable areas, it is not probable that the American cotton grower will have to contend with a troublesome surplus until the remote day when equatorial Africa shall enter the markets with abundant supplies. It is impracticable, however, to determine from the conditions accompanying the production and marketing of tobacco, cotton and the other staples of the arable areas, how or how the desired prosperity will come to the farmer; but we can doubtless do so when we review, as a whole, the field wherein the great agricultural staples are grown.

Existing data show that to supply home requirements and export the same proportions of tobacco, cotton and animal products as now, there should be for each unit of population 1.15 acres of corn, 0.47 of an acre of wheat, and 1.53 acres of other staple crops—a total of 3.15 acres of land. This is exclusive of such lands as may be devoted to minor products or employed in pasturing animals, the estimate being only of such lands as are necessary to produce the requisite amount of cereals, potatoes, hay, tobacco, and cotton. The following table shows how much in excess of such normal requirements the acreage has been in recent periods:

Year.	Area of Corn.	Area of Wheat.	Area of Oats.	Area of Hay.
1880.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1884.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1887.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Increase.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Decrease.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Per cent.....	100	100	100	100

This table shows how very rapid was the increase in cultivated area, especially in the three earlier periods, when population was much less than now. If the present increase in acreage were in the same ratio to population as in the five years prior to 1880, the annual additions to the area under the plow would exceed 12,000,000 acres. It also shows a very rapid increase in the per capita requirements for staples other than corn and wheat.

Upon the assumption that the requirements are now such as to employ 3.15 acres per capita to produce the cereals, potatoes, hay, tobacco, and cotton consumed at home, and the tobacco, cotton and animal products exported, the preceding table shows that the troubles of the farmer may be attributed to the bringing of too many acres into cultivation in the fourteen years ending in 1884; and that the process of readjusting the disturbed relations between production and consumption has been in operation several years, as is clear from the rapidly diminishing quantity of new land being employed in the production of staple crops.

During the fourteen years prior to 1885, the increase in cultivated area was so great that, after assigning the required 3.15 acres to each unit of population, there remained a surplus of 30,348,000 acres, which was employed in growing products to glut home and foreign markets.

Fortunately the arable lands to be occupied had become so very limited that the additions to the area in cultivation, during the next four years, were reduced to a yearly average of 2,900,000 acres, as against 18,500,000 in the ten preceding years, the result being to diminish the acreage in excess of home needs from 30,348,000 acres to 12,888,000 at the end of 1889, and a decrease, rather than an increase, of such additions of new land being probable, it is entirely safe to estimate that such additions will not, from 1888 to 1894, exceed a yearly average of 3,000,000 acres, while population will augment at a rate of not more than 2.7 per cent per annum. This will, at the end of 1894, leave but three acres per capita to furnish so much of the agricultural staples as we may then use or export.

No doubt the average American could subsist upon the product of less than three acres, as he did prior to 1874; but it is very certain that he does not, nor will he until prices are much higher; neither is it probable that the average yield per acre of the staple crops will increase until a deficient supply shall necessitate improved modes of culture. Should the American people continue to require the product of 3.15 acres each, that will, after 1890, necessitate yearly additions of 6,000,000 acres to the area employed in growing staple crops, as

well as great quantities of the land to furnish the additional dairy, orchard, and minor products required by the growing population.

Where can be found available arable lands, of even moderate fertility, to meet these ever-increasing requirements? It is wholly impossible to find there can be any such future increase of cultivated area, when we remember how thoroughly the arable soils are occupied, and that for years the annual additions have been less than three millions acres. If the computation of the area required per capita be correct, and if the department of agriculture has not underestimated the area employed in growing the staple crops, domestic consumption will absorb the entire product of cereals, potatoes, and hay within five years from January, 1890, and thereafter agricultural exports will consist almost wholly of tobacco, cotton, and animal products, the volume of which will shrink constantly, if not in the same degree, as home consumption increases. An equalization of the supply of the various staples will readily follow from the application of corn and wheat fields to the growth of such products as may, from time to time, be in most urgent demand. Meantime prices will steadily advance.

To most people it would probably appear absurd to suggest that well within ten years it may be found necessary to import large quantities of wheat to feed the ever-increasing population; but such will be the logical sequence of the necessity of employing wheat fields in the growth of staples, and of the exhaustion of the material from which farms are developed.

Assuming the substantial correctness of the estimates of area by the department of agriculture, and that home requirements will be such as to employ 3.15 acres per capita, the answer to the question, When will the farmer be prosperous? resolves itself into a calculation as simple as the following:

Year.	Area of Corn.	Area of Wheat.	Area of Oats.	Area of Hay.
1880.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1884.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1887.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Increase.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Decrease.....	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Per cent.....	100	100	100	100

This deficit should be sufficient to neutralize any possible underestimation of the area now in cultivation.

Does not the evidence adduced show that before this decade is spent, all the products of the farm will be required at good prices, that lands will appreciate greatly in value, and that the American farmer will enter upon an era of prosperity, the unlimited continuance of which is assured by the exhaustion of the arable areas?

CLOSED ITS DOORS.

The Bank of America of Philadelphia Suspends Payment. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30.—The Bank of America of this city was forced to close its doors this afternoon, after the officers posted a notice at the entrance in the hall-way of the building at Fourth and Chestnut streets, which announced: "This bank has temporarily suspended." The news of the suspension did not occasion very much surprise, as the developments of the past few days had led many people to believe that stability of the Bank of America was only a question of a few hours. The branch offices in different parts of the city were shut up simultaneously with the closing of the main house at Fourth and Chestnut streets. There are twelve of these branch houses scattered over the city, including districts. Deposits are said to amount to about \$700,000. The bank is closely allied to the insurance company of America and several other financial institutions of this city and today's suspension is due to rumors which were set afloat on Saturday affecting the credit of President McFarland, of the insurance company.

THE GRAIN TRADE SURPRISED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30.—The local grain trade was surprised this afternoon by the reception of a circular issued to grain dealers and shippers, which was signed by Fred C. Maegly, agent of the Western Freight Association, stating that arrangements had been completed "whereby after April 30 the local agencies of the several lines leading eastward and southward from the Missouri river will continue to perform what has heretofore been done in this office; that is, in regard to grain, entitled to transit privileges, Mr. Maegly refused to state why such a course had been decided upon.

FEDERAL IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

HUBON, S. D., April 30.—The United States Irrigation commission was busy yesterday planning for its work in this district. Numerous invitations have been received to visit other cities than those included in their route. Colonel Nettleton believes there will be no change in the route, and that the commission will be received to visit other cities than those included in their route. Colonel Nettleton believes there will be no change in the route, and that the commission will be received to visit other cities than those included in their route.

SUFFERING FROM LEPROSY.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—It has just been learned that a Swedish woman, whose husband and children remain in Waltham, was taken from the steamer Cape Cod, on her inward trip, at quarantine Monday suffering from leprosy. She was examined by a physician, who is reported to be the commissioners to-day, and it is likely the Cunard company will be required to take the woman back to Europe.

KEYSTONE WATCH COMPANY FAILURE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30.—At least \$500,000 will be left by the collapse of the Keystone Watch Company and Associated Jewelers, jewelers of this city, and the standard watchmakers of the city, of Lancaster, Pa. These concerns failed a short time ago and it is likely that before the affairs are adjusted that the courts will be called upon to compel the interested to explain many things to the stockholders.

MRS. RUTZMAN'S EXAMINATION.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 30.—The second examination of Mrs. Rutzman was today indefinitely postponed. The time for the examination will not be set until the arrest of the murderer is effected.

FOR DEPENDENTS.